

To neglect one's liberty is to lose it. To neglect one's country is to perish with it.—U. S. Senator Arshurst.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

The best work in the world is done by men who are not quite well.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915.

SEVENTEEN

BERLIN'S ANSWER JUSTIFIES SUBMARINES TEUTONS STAND BY POLICY ON SEAS AND REFUSE TO ACCEDE TO WILSON'S DEMAND FOR SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ON UNARMED MERCHANTMEN

Official Reply to U. S. Note
Says British Tactics are
to Blame

SHIPS WITH WAR CARGOES
MUST TAKE THEIR CHANCE

Welcome Cooperation of U. S.
to Maintain Freedom of
High Seas

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless]
BERLIN, Germany, July 10.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's second Lusitania note is a justification of submarine warfare against merchantmen, as practiced by Germany, in defense of the sinking of the Lusitania.

The text of the reply as delivered yesterday to Ambassador Gerard for transmission to Washington, reiterates that everything will be done to insure the safe passage through the war zone of American ships and American passengers on neutral ships, but it is eloquently silent as to the chief contention of President Wilson: namely, that the government of the United States cannot recognize the authority of any power to abridge the rights of Americans to travel on any peaceful ship, in the pursuit of their legitimate errands, whether under their own flag or that of a belligerent.

As for the other fundamental postulate of the American note, that unarmed merchantmen are, by established usage and well-grounded international law, immune from attack whether they carry contraband, munitions of war or wheat, the imperial German government flatly disagrees.

Lusitania Deed Justified.
The assertion that the Lusitania was an armed ship is not repeated, in the face of the official denials made by United States customs officers who searched her just prior to her departure, but responsibility for the loss of American lives resulting from her destruction is placed on British policy.

The note opens with assurances that the imperial government will be glad to instruct its commanders of submarines to let American passenger ships, bound on legitimate errands, pass undisturbed. In so doing Germany will assume the good faith of America that they do not carry contraband. It is stipulated, however, that the dates of their departure and expected arrival at their destinations must be communicated, when they sail, to the German admiralty, and that they shall be distinctly marked.

Germany is even willing to go farther. The same privilege will be accorded to a number of neutral passenger ships which the imperial government consents to seeing placed under the protection of the American flag and, should the number of such vessels available prove inadequate to the demands of the traffic, then four hostile ships may, by the terms of the note, be brought under the American flag, to ply between North America and Europe, governed by the same conditions as those applied to American ships.

Seeks Protection of Neutrals.

"Since the treaty of 1785 between the Kingdom of Prussia and the United States," says the note in part, "Germany and America always have been united in a struggle for the protection of the seas, for the protection of peaceable trade and for the protection of neutrals. They jointly assented to the abolishment of the right of capture at sea by belligerents."

The reference here is to the willingness of the American and German delegates to The Hague conference to see such a provision incorporated into the body of international law. England, as the greatest maritime power, refused to agree.

"Germany," continues the note, "always has been tenacious in her effort to conduct war by military rules, in order that civilians may be spared, and at the termination of the present war, Germany is hopeful that conventions may be adopted by the signatories of the peace treaty which will guarantee the freedom of the seas."

"In such an accomplishment, Germany will welcome with gratitude and satisfaction the joint assistance of America."

"America knows that Germany's adhesion to the destruction of the Lusitania was the life of the Germanic nations more than they have sought the de-imperial government and the government of their armed forces, and the United States always has that they have endeavored to accommodate and Germany continues to push their effort by repudiating and ready to do everything within her power disregarding all rights of international law to prevent jeopardizing the lives of Americans."

Britain Would Starve
Civilian Population.

"England has declared openly that one of the principal objects of her maritime campaign is to bring about a stoppage of the commerce in food supplies, via the ports of neutral nations, consigned to the Germanic civilian population. Germany was given the choice of perishing by starvation or relinquishing her independence."

"Our enemies are warring on us without mercy. We are defending our very existence. For the sake of permanent peace, we have been forced to adopt submarine warfare, in order to meet the intentions of our enemies and their methods, adopted in contravention of law."

"It is our duty to exert all the power we possess to save the lives of Germans, and were we derelict in this duty we should be guilty of a violation of the highest dictates of humanity."

Lusitania's Cargo
Sealed Her Doom.

"The loss of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardy of noncombatant lives the methods of the enemy lead. Their merchantmen have been ordered to ram submarines. If the submarine that encountered the Lusitania had waited for the passengers and crew to take to the boats, it would have meant the sure destruction of the submarine."

"According to previous experience, it was reasonable to expect that, on account of the size of the Lusitania, she would float, after having been torpedoed, long enough to permit of her passengers escaping. The presence of explosives in her cargo dissipated this expectation."

"Had the Lusitania been spared, the munitions she carried would have been used to rob German mothers and versaries of their breadwinners."

"A spirit of friendship between the more than they have sought the de-imperial government and the government of their armed forces, and the United States always has that they have endeavored to accommodate and Germany continues to push their effort by repudiating and ready to do everything within her power disregarding all rights of international law to prevent jeopardizing the lives of Americans."

From the bottom of the deepest hole in the sea to the top of the highest mountain on land there is a distance of 61,000 feet.

Congressman Felix S. S. Johnson reports that an order has just been sent to Chicago by a Kingston (Canada) merchant for 80,000 pounds of American corn.

In the last 38 years England has lost 6,650 acres of land by sea erosion, and has reclaimed 48,000 acres, mainly through material brought down by rivers.

The Bedouin marriage ceremony consists of the bridegroom killing a sheep and spilling some of the blood in sand on the floor of the house of his prospective father-in-law.

ALLIES BITE INTO
GERMAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, Eng., July 10.—The capture by the British of six lines of German trenches north of Ypres, with an advance of 200 yards, as reported yesterday in the official French bulletin, is confirmed today in a telegram from Field Marshal French, who adds that in the bombardment of the trenches which preceded the British charge, the Germans were afterward found to have suffered very heavy losses.

At the base of the Vosges mountains in Alsace the French night bulletin reports that a gain of 70 yards, on a front 600 yards long, was made yesterday.

The French captured 800 prisoners.

LONDON BANKS TAKE
NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Eng., July 10.—Three of the strongest banks of the city announced today that they have subscribed for \$310,000,000 of the new war loan. Lombard street bankers as a whole have decided to subscribe to a billion and a quarter.

KITCHENER WANTS MORE
MEN AND MUNITIONS.

LONDON, Eng., July 10.—Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war, in a public speech delivered at the Guild hall last night launched a new recruiting campaign.

"There is an important need for men, material and money," he said. "Britain today stands stronger than when the war broke out, but the war is by no means won and the situation faced by the nation is still serious."

NAVY PROMOTIONS
FOLLOW RETIREMENTS

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Capt. Albert Gleaves of the battleship Utah and Capt. Herbert O. Dunn of the Wyoming were detached today from their commands, to await their assignments as rear-admirals.

Capt. Gleaves will be appointed July 11, on the retirement of Rear-admiral C. B. T. Moore, now stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Capt. Dunn will be appointed August 6, on the retirement of Rear-admiral Charles J. Badger, lately in command of the Atlantic fleet.

Capt. Thomas Snowden, now commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard, New Hampshire, will succeed Capt. Dunn in command of the Wyoming, and Capt. Douglas E. Dismukes, now stationed in the Canal Zone, will succeed Capt. Gleaves in command of the Utah.

In Korea widows never remarry. Even though they have been married only a month they must not take a second husband.

The first half pint of milk at a milking contained 1.07 per cent of cream, while the last half pint contained 10.35 per cent.

Avalanches are being prevented in the Alps by the erection of a system of snow-retaining walls in the known tracks of these movements.

HAWAII AT THE FAIR—LETTER FROM PETE TO BILL

San Francisco, June 30, 1915.

Dear Bill:

Say, I met Jack Doyle at the Hawaiian building today. I told him that I was thinking about writing you a letter.

"Gwan," said Jack, "that's the same old stuff you're always giving me. I don't think you know how to write a letter."

That made me hot under the collar. So I told Jack:

"You just see if I don't write a letter. I'll write it today and I'll tell the folks at home what's doing here. And I guess I can tell it as well as you or Taylor, or John Effinger, or Horse Power Wood, or anybody else."

Say, I guess I had better tell you about Effinger and his silk hat. Yes, John wears one of them tall boys now and is as full of official dignity as the rest of them. The funny thing about it is that John now walks about with a frozen face. I guess he is afraid that the title will topple off and his face will crack if he smiles. But at that John is delivering the goods.

John had just got in the job down at the building the other day when an old lady from New Hampshire—I think it was from that state—came in and tackled our hero with the tall lid. "Do you keep any curios or souvenirs to give away?" she asked.

"Madam," answered John, "but if you will give me your name and address we will send you a catalogue from Honolulu."

Which goes to show that despite all his dignity and a tall silk piece, John is looking out for number one all of the time. I'll bet a nickel that he does a good business this year.

I met J. Walter Doyle a few days ago walking besides a gentleman who was being wheeled about in a chair. They entered one of the exhibition palaces—I think it was the Food Products—and I followed, because I wanted to speak to Jack. I caught up with them and after speaking my little piece was about to leave, when Jack said:

"Say, Pete, I want you to meet the Governor."

Sure enough, it was the Governor of Hawaii—no, it was the governor; it was Mr. Lucius E. Pinkham.

The time before that I had seen the Governor was when he was making a speech to a few thousand people crowded together before the Hawaiian building when Hawaii celebrated its day. Then he wore the regulation silk hat and all that sort of a thing.

"Why, Governor, where is the silk hat and how does it happen that you are away from the official bunch of glad handers?" I asked.

"Well, you see, I just thought I would like to forget that I am the Governor and see the Exposition in the role of Mr. Pinkham," he explained.

So you see, old top, your governor is a regular fellow after all. He has learned that he cannot see a great deal of the big show as long as he permits the regular committee to drag him around, so he steals away in a wheel chair and while he high tailed crowd is looking for him, is really having a good time. Incidentally when he gets back to Honolulu, he will know what the exposition is all about. Me for the governor, Bill.

Say, all of the visitors who come to

the exposition want to see the little fishes. Some of them are anxious to see Duke and some of the other lads who can do a few aquatic stunts, so they pile into the little theater and watch the pictures as they flicker on the screen.

The old maids from the New England states and from Chicago just love to see these pictures. I'll bet you will see a lot of them at Walkiki during the next year. And I'll also bet that John Effinger will sell each of them a lot of curios. And I won't be surprised if they kidnap the Duke and a few of his pals.

I want to say that Hawaii has been placed on the map here at the exposition. People from the East who knew nothing about the islands have become curious and you hear them talking of the "beautiful singing" they hear at the Hawaiian building and they hear at the Palace of Horticulture.

No effort is apparently being made to check the number of visitors who come to our building, but I am certain that we are holding pretty close to the lead. Of course more people go to the California building, but that is to be expected.

What is needed here is a few more stunts like that Hawaiian fete, pulled off a few weeks ago. That is the sort of thing that interests people here. Of course they will all turn out and grab a sandwich if you give it to them, but that is not the stunt needed. Let them see some of the boys in action; give them a bit of the wonderful local color of Hawaii; let them hear our music and have things doing that will make them wish to see more of Hawaii.

Hawaii is doing quite well, but not well enough. Somebody ought to stir 'em up a bit and tell him to get things moving. This is the grand opportunity to put the islands on the tourist map for keeps, and no opportunity should be overlooked. Get busy there in Honolulu, Bill, and see that you get results here at the exposition. If you get the right kind of dope working here it will mean more tourists and more prosperity to Hawaii. I guess that will be about all.

Your friend,

PETE.

If the Star-Bulletin wishes to print this letter they may do so and it won't cost them a cent—P.

KILL COCKROACHES!

Easy Matter to Exterminate These
Filthy Pests.

Even a feeble imagination can think of the germs the cockroach must bring as it crawls around the kitchen and pantry, contaminating and spoiling food. Now is the time to kill off the cockroaches and free your home from the repulsive insects. A dozen cockroaches killed now is better than killing hundreds later.

A two-ounce box of Stearns Electric Paste, which you can get for 25 cents from any druggist, will rid your home of cockroaches or water bugs. It is much better than powders, as it can be blown away and get into the food. Easy to use and an absolute exterminator. Directions in 15 languages in every package.—Adv.

GAMBLERS PAY BIG TRIBUTE IN FINES TO CITY

Total From January 1 to June 1
Amounts to \$4258.35—
Many Che-fa Cases

Fines of \$3292 were collected in police court from convicted gamblers during the five and a half months from January 1 to June 15, according to statistics compiled by the police department. Bail forfeitures during the same period totaled \$770, and costs assessed were \$235.35, making a grand total of \$4258.35 of which gamblers in the city were mulcted during less than half a year.

The police fight against che-fa gambling resulted in 129 arrests from January 1 to July 2, 49 being charged with assisting and maintaining the lotteries and 80 being charged with having tickets in their possession. Fines and costs in these cases amounted to \$2398.30.

The following police report on che-fa and 7-11 gambling is of interest in connection with the present fight against games of chance in Honolulu: Che-fa—January 1 to July 2, 1915.

Arrests—Assisting and maintaining, 49; tickets in possession, 80; total, 129. Disposition—Cases pending, 8; suspended sentence, 6; nolle prosequi, 11; stricken, 2; dismissed, 10; convicted, 92; total, 129.

Fines \$2,347.00
Costs 51.30

Total \$2,398.30

Gambling—7-11 (Craps)—June 14 to June 30, 1915.

Arrests—23. Disposition—Suspended sentence, 1; fined, 8; bail forfeited, 19; total, 23. Fines \$41.90
Bail forfeited 190.00
Costs 7.00

Total \$238.90

NAVY PROGRAM DOUBLES NUMBER OF SUBMARINES?

[Associated Press by Federal Wireless]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—It is announced that the next building program of the navy department will include estimates for the construction of double the number of submarines for which Congress consented to make appropriations at the last session. Recommendations to be made in September will request authority to ask tenders on 30 and possibly more submarines.

It is understood that Secretary Daniels favors a large program and it is believed that President Wilson approves.

THIN FOLKS WHO WOULD BE FAT

Increase in Weight Ten Pounds or More.

A Physician's Advice.

"I'd certainly give most anything to be able to fat up a few pounds and stay that way," declares every excessively thin man or woman. Such a result is not impossible, despite past failures. Thin people are victims of mal-nutrition, a condition which prevents the fatty elements of food from being taken up by the blood as they are when the powers of nutrition are normal. Instead of getting into the blood, all the fat and flesh producing elements stay in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste.

To correct this condition and to produce a healthy normal amount of fat the nutritive processes must be artificially supplied with the power which nature has denied them. This can best be accomplished by eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is a scientific combination of six of the best strength-giving, fat-producing elements known to the medical profession. Taken with meals, it mixes with the food and turns the sugars and starches into rich, ripe nourishment for the tissues and blood and its rapid effect is remarkable. Reported gains of from ten to twenty-five pounds in a single month are by no means infrequent. Yet its action is perfectly natural and absolutely harmless.

Caution—While Sargol has produced remarkable results in the treatment of nervous indigestion and general stomach disorders, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh producing effect, be used by those who are not willing to increase their weight ten pounds or more.

For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Chambers Drug Co., and Hollister Drug Co.—Advertisement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. FARM MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

Masonic Temple

Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—
Hawaiian Lodge No. 21; Stated; 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—

WEDNESDAY—

THURSDAY—

FRIDAY—

SATURDAY—

Lei Aloha Chapter, No. 3, O. E. S.; Stated; 7:30 p. m.

SCHOFIELD LODGE

WEDNESDAY—

SATURDAY—

Work in Second Degree; 7:30 p. m.

HERMANN'S SOENNE.

Versammlungen in Knights of Py.

thias Hall, Montag, Juni 21, Juli 5,

Juli 19.

W. WOLTERS, Praes.

C. BOLTE, Sekr.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN

ORDER OF PHOENIX.

Will meet at their home, corner

Beretania and Fort streets, every

Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., Leader.

FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE, 615, B. P. O. E.

meets in their hall, on King St., near

Port, every Friday

evening. Visiting

brothers are cordially invited to attend.

C. J. MCCARTHY, E. R.

H. DUNSHIEK, Sec.

Home Course in Advertising

Take Conducted in this Paper by Alex. F. Osborn, Instructor in Advertising, Boston VINCEN High School

IN 90 CHAPTERS

A CHAPTER A DAY

FOR THE MERCHANT MAN

FOR THE MANUFACTURER

FOR THE AMBITIOUS YOUTH

PURPOSES OF THE COURSE:—(1) To increase

returns for the retailer who now advertises. (2) To show

the non-advertising retailer how he can lower his prices, yet

increase his profits. (3) To suggest to the jobber and

manufacturer a cautious method to create demand and

increase good-will. (4) To prepare the person with latent

advertising ability for a place in this new "profession."

This course, when delivered personally to a class of students, costs \$15. It is equivalent to a correspondence

course which costs \$95. The entire 90 lessons will be

given exclusively with this newspaper free of charge.

CHAPTER XXIX.

How Much Should a Retailer Spend?

This problem of how much to spend is all important.

Of course, the answer must depend upon the kind of

store and the class of clientele. It must also depend on

the volume of business and margin of profit.

In a specialty store, for instance, it is not too much

to appropriate 5% for advertising, based on the total

volume of sales. For instance, you had a store doing

\$100,000 worth of business per year in a specialty line.

You could well afford to pay \$5000 a year for its advertising.

And if you were doing half a million, you could

afford to pay \$25,000 a year for advertising. This principle

covers all specialty stores in furniture and women's

Women voters defeated a proposition to erect a new \$175,000 city hall in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miss Olive Starr of Woodfield, Ohio, was shot and killed in the home of Ernest Zogg, at Wellsburg, W. Va., where she was visiting, by Thomas Herbert, of Polonshee, W. Va., who then killed himself.